



Pro-German Propaganda Prepared in Beer Offices

Disloyal "Alliance" Aided by Brewers, Senate Inquiry Reveals

Enemies of "Wets" Were "Punished"

Maltsters' Secretary Confronted With Damaging Data By Humes

Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Pro-German propaganda for the use of the president of the National German-American Alliance, whose charter was revoked by Congress last spring for its disloyalty, was actually prepared, revised and approved in the main offices of the United States Brewers' Association, according to evidence presented to-day in the Senate hearings on the brewing-Brisbane propaganda situation. It was, according to his testimony, as most of the activities of the association were, without the knowledge of Hugh Fox, its secretary, who was the principal witness.

The evidence to-day showed:
1. That the brewers had an extensive and effective system of punishing men or concerns who opposed their interests (they carefully avoided the use of the word "boycott"), and more than fifty cases were presented in which this had been applied. This system was not confined to retaliating through the labor troubles and other means. It was in fact a system of securing the loyalty of offending concerns, but to force them into at least nominal support of the wet cause.

2. That the brewers sometimes handled matters affecting the trade through voluntary subscriptions of individual brewers, instead of through the regular funds of the association. The financing of Brisbane's purchase of "The Washington Times" and of the backing of "The Montgomery Advertiser" were handled by groups of brewers and not through the regular funds of the association.

3. That the calculated destruction of records went further than was shown yesterday, there having been no minutes of the U. S. B. A. kept since it was held into court in Pittsburgh in 1915.

4. That after members of the Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association had promised the court to stop the practices for which they were fined in Pittsburgh, the association was allowed to fall to pieces, and another, unhampered by these promises, was formed.

Germans' Virtues Recited
The revelation regarding the preparation of propaganda for Dr. Hexamer, president of the National German-American Alliance, came while Mr. Fox was on the stand. He was unable to identify the writing in which were framed the drafts of a proposed statement from the president of the German-American Alliance which were found in his files, but Major Humes, counsel for the Senate committee which is conducting the hearings, presented several drafts of the composition.

The first of these was a rather dull record, prepared in the summer of 1915, reciting the virtues of the Germans in this country, enlarging on their patriotism and condemning the blowing up of factories, which it declared could not be supported by the Teutonic governments. Its real purpose was disclosed in a paragraph assailing the exportation of arms and munitions to the Allies.

"Press Stuff" Revised
After a preliminary revision, which accomplished little, it apparently fell into the hands of a good press agent, for it reappeared in the "final draft" as a vigorous denunciation of the bomb campaign, the embargo plea being well down in the statement.

In this form it was sent for approval to C. W. Feigenbaum, chairman of the publication committee of the association, and since become known as the man who managed the collection of the \$407,500 for Brisbane.

Throughout the document there is not a word bearing in any way on beer, brewing or light wines.

The portion of the "final draft" dealing with the embargo says:
"He (the German-American) does not believe it is a neutral spirit which permits the whole United States to be turned into one great arsenal for the Allies, and he cannot understand why the government that has the power to place an embargo on the shipment of

Garfield Lifts Ban on Lights; Signs to Blaze

Illuminated Advertising To Be Used on Full Time Beginning Next Week

Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—New York can light up fully next week in preparation for the holidays. All restrictions on electrical display advertising will be rescinded by the fuel administration within the next few days. An order to this effect has been signed by Fuel Administrator Garfield, and it is understood it will become effective next Saturday.

With the curtailment of war industries and the consequent reduction in power loads imposed on lighting and power companies during the active prosecution of the war, requests have come from all sections of the country for a suspension of the "lightless night" regulations. Electrical advertisers have urged immediate suspension of the restrictions in order that they may handle their customary holiday display business.

It is understood that both the Treasury Department and the food administration have endorsed the request of the electric display concerns, urging that restrictions be removed at the earliest possible date in recognition of the cooperation given the government during the Liberty Loan campaigns and the food conservation drives. It has been estimated that for an expenditure of about \$5,000 the government has secured electrical advertising display which would have normally cost in excess of \$8,000,000. This cooperation of the industry, it is said, caused the prompt suspension of the restrictions to-day by Dr. Garfield.

French Chamber Pays Homage to Wilson

President Proclaimed Amid Cheers as "Having So Well Served Humanity"

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies this afternoon at the opening of the sitting paid homage to President Wilson, who was proclaimed as "having well deserved of humanity." The same honor was rendered to the allied nations and their chiefs.

Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon and most of the members of the Cabinet were present when M. Renault introduced the motion, which follows:

"The French Chamber declares:
"Article I.—President Wilson and the American nation and the Allied nations and the chiefs of state at their head have well deserved of humanity."

"Article II.—The text of the present law shall be engraved permanently on all city halls and schools of the republic."

Albert Enters Antwerp Amid Great Ovation

King Reviews Veterans After Te Deum Is Sung at the Cathedral

ANTWERP, Nov. 19.—King Albert made his entry into Antwerp to-day. His progress into and about the city was enthusiastically cheered everywhere.

A Te Deum at the Cathedral was attended by the King, who afterward rode in an automobile to the various sections of the town. He left at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The citizens of Antwerp gave up the day to rejoicing over their liberation and the return of their monarch. No signs of war were apparent. The shops of the city were open and apparently well stocked with goods.

The immense crowds which greeted the King included a sprinkling of released British, French and Italian prisoners.

The King reached Antwerp at 11 a. m. Passing beneath triumphal arches of flags he reached the City Hall, where the scenes witnessed at Bruges and Ghent when the monarch entered them were reenacted as a procession of veterans of the war filed before His Majesty.

Daniels Argues for "Bigger Navy" Plans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Continued naval expansion by the United States, without regard at present for possible decisions of the peace conference, the formation of a league of nations or reduction of armament, was recommended to Congress to-day by Secretary Daniels, at a private conference with the House Naval Committee, which is framing the 1920 naval appropriation bill.

Discussion with the Secretary largely concerned the league of nations and disarmament, called for in President Wilson's peace principles. Mr. Daniels insisted that construction should proceed, because these questions are for future settlement, and no one can foresee the decision.

Estimates for the naval bill, which were prepared with a view of continuing the war, call for \$2,440,000,000, but these are being revised by bureau chiefs and will be largely reduced. Secretary Daniels said he could not hazard a guess as to the final amount to be recommended to Congress.

French on Rhine, Americans in Germany; Soldiers and Workmen Break With Ebert; 20 Submarines Surrender to the British

Alexieff Moves Upon Moscow; Ukraine Falls

Army of 100,000 Threatens Former Capital; Skoropadski Overthrown

Armies Stand for Reunion of Russia

Campaign Planned to Clear the Road for Constituent Assembly

Special to The Tribune
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A Russian army of 100,000 men, commanded by General Alexieff, former commander in chief of all Russian armies, is advancing on Moscow from the south of Russia, cables received here to-day by Russian officials say.

General Alexieff has already occupied Novorossisk, while his lieutenant, General Denikin, commanding an army of Astrakhan Cossacks, has occupied Kiev and has overthrown the Ukrainian government of General Skoropadski.

The armies of General Alexieff and General Denikin are now planning an advance through the Ukraine into North Russia, with the purpose of scattering the forces of the Bolsheviks. They expect to occupy Moscow and Petrograd and clear the road for the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, set for January next.

General Alexieff and General Denikin have placed themselves under the authority of the new all-Russian government at Omsk and the Constituent Assembly, and stand for the reunion of Russia on the basis of a national democratic government, consisting of representatives of all parties.

The overthrow of the Skoropadski government marks the end of German intrigues in the Ukraine. Skoropadski

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British Stand by Guns as U-Boats Fly White Flags

Seaplanes Hover Above Fleet Grimly Prepared for Treachery

Germans Remain on Decks of Their Craft

Eighty Other Similar Warships To Be Turned Over to Allies This Week

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Twenty German submarines were surrendered to Rear Admiral Reginald W. Tyrwhitt thirty miles off Harwich this morning at sunrise, according to a Press Association dispatch. These are the first U-boats to be turned over to the Allies by Germany.

More than eighty other German submarines are to be handed over to the Allied naval command before the end of the week.

The following account of the surrender of the first batch of twenty U-boats is given by an eyewitness of the incident:

Balloon Hangs Above
After steaming some twenty miles across the North Sea the Harwich forces, which consisted of five light cruisers and twenty destroyers, were sighted. The flagship of Admiral Tyrwhitt, the commander, was the Curacao. High above the squadron hung a big observation balloon.

The squadron, headed by the Dutch coast, followed by the Coventry, the Dragon, the Danae and the Centaur. Other ships followed in line, with their navigation lights showing. The picture was a noble one as the great ves-

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Chancellor's Assembly Plan Is Rejected

Constituent Plan Rejected for Limited Congress to Decide Future

Extremist Ideas Spread in Towns

First Intimation of Movement to Radicalism Follows Lively Meeting

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Berlin Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, at a lively meeting has passed a resolution against summoning a Constituent Assembly says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The resolution, however, demands the summoning of a general Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress "in order to take decision as to the future of Germany."

Chancellor Ebert and other moderates, the advisers said, desperately tried to change the opinion of the Council, but the extreme elements appeared to be in the great majority.

In other German towns the extremist agitation is reported to be growing. The German Socialist programme, according to the "Vorwärts," of Berlin, provides for state monopolization of all banks and industries of any importance.

The foregoing dispatch is the first of its kind indicating a movement to the Left in the German revolution. Hitherto the Berlin Council of Workmen and Soldiers has been reported as opposing the demands of the extremists and favoring the calling of a constituent assembly.

It is probable, however, that the resolution does not in itself oppose the call of or the idea of a Constituent assembly, but demands simply that prior

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1,580,000 Germans Slain in War, Four Million Wounded, Says Berlin

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.—Up to October 31 1,580,000 German soldiers were killed and the fate of 260,000 was not known, the "Vorwärts," of Berlin, says it learns on reliable authority.

Four million soldiers had been wounded, some several times. The newspaper adds that there were 490,000 German prisoners in hostile countries.

The British losses in killed as announced yesterday in the House of Commons were 658,665. The British wounded totalled 2,032,123, while the missing, including prisoners, were 359,145. The total casualties were 3,049,991.

Britons Fear President's Sea Policies

Announcement of His Visit To Peace Conference Causes Commotion

Tribune London Bureau
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LONDON, Nov. 20.—Although the probability of President Wilson visiting Europe already has been discounted by repeated rumors, the official announcement of the President's early arrival is causing a certain amount of commotion. Personally, all classes, both high and low, will be delighted to see the President, but his coming raises the question of the status of the meetings of the peace conferences.

The President as the ruling head of America will outrank other delegates, whose sovereigns and presidents remain in the background. No doubt is expressed, however, that these difficulties can be overcome, especially for such an unprecedented occasion. The Reuter's Washington dispatch announcing the President's visit to Europe "for the purpose of taking part in the discussion on the settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace" again brought into prominence Wilson's "freedom of the seas" policy, about which the great mass of Britishers feel suspicious.

The President's "freedom of the seas" point, taken in conjunction with the discussion of this question by the Democratic "World," made certain sections of opinion here fearful lest President Wilson is coming to urge an interpretation which might be unpalatable to England. The diplomatic correspondent of Northcliffe's "Evening News" reassures the doubters by repudiating the German suggestion that President Wilson would be found to be Germany's friend on two points wherein she was most interested, viz.: "Freedom of the seas" and "No economic war after the war." He says:

"If the Huns imagine President Wilson will be a German advocate at Versailles they are indulging in the most grotesque of all misapprehensions whereof they have been guilty since 1914."

"Mr. Wilson brought America into the war to combat Germany's idea of freedom of the seas, which was, of course, to convert the ocean highways into a playground for pirates. He will not compromise with the German wrongdoers at Versailles in any way, shape or manner."

As indicative of a section of British opinion, which will admit no compromise on the question of the British seapower, the conservative "Globe" reproduces an extract, which was circulated in the United States, concerning which it says: "We need not believe that it represents any considerable body of American opinion until the contrary is proved, though we can understand that with such views in circulation Germany confidently counts on making mischief between the Allied and associated governments."

Mrs. W. Hohenzollern Lives 'Simply' With Son

Former Empress Quits Potsdam Palace for Villa of Eitel Friedrich

ZURICH, Switzerland, Nov. 20.—The former King of Saxony, with his family, has gone to reside in the Chateau Sybillenort, Silesia, under special protection of Silesian soldiers.

The former German Empress, in order to live more simply, has left the Potsdam palace and gone to the villa of her son Eitel Friedrich.

German General Fled

ZURICH, Nov. 20.—General Hans von Beseler, the German Governor General of occupied territories in Russia, a Munich newspaper says, left Warsaw in an unheroic manner. He escaped from the Polish capital by concealing himself on a Vistula River barge.

Republicans to Outline Peace Policies To-day

Denunciation of U. S. Taking Over of Cables Expected in Senate

Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The United States Senate to-morrow will unburden itself of much which has been accumulated since election.

What promises now to be the final day of this session probably will develop a volume of interesting comment on reconstruction problems, the extension of executive powers under war legislation and the policies which should guide this country in its participation in the peace conference.

Republican Senators have some very definite ideas on America's peace programme and the programme which this government should follow in reconverting its factories and its business to a peace basis. Democrats in the Senate have no programme. They are, of course, anxious to espouse, and defend if necessary, the plans which the President may have in mind. But just what these plans are Democratic Senators do not yet know.

President Non-Committal

A delegation of Democratic Senators called at the White House last night to learn the President's plans regarding the peace programme. The President confided that he had some "new ideas," but just what these ideas were he did not vouchsafe to disclose. In consequence Democrats find themselves still compelled to defend the President and his policies on blanket grounds, with no real comprehension of what his objectives are.

To-morrow's session of the Senate is certain to develop some warm criticism of the Administration's recent requisitioning of the cables. Republicans see in this belated war control measure an attempt to control the interchange of views between Europe and America on all matters pertaining to the peace discussions.

Creel's Plan Criticized

It will probably be freely charged to-morrow, if Senators make good their announced intentions, that the combination of cable control and George Creel's visitation to the peace conference at the head of a delegation of administration reporters, is an attempt on the part of the President's political lieutenants to isolate the President from all possibility of criticism during his expected triumphal European pilgrimage.

Mr. Creel, in a public statement issued to-night, denies in considerable detail any intention on the part of the government to exercise a censorship over the press dispatches covering the peace discussions.

This will not remove the "Cable-Creel" combination from the expected criticism to-morrow.

Creel Matter to Go First

There has been no allegation at the Capitol that the Administration would attempt to control the peace news by censorship. That would be too crude. Senators have said. But the output of Mr. Creel's staff will be privileged over the cables in that it will enjoy the status of government business. In addition, there will be a considerable increase in ordinary government cable business in connection with the peace conferences. It will not be difficult, in these circumstances, it is pointed out, for material unfavorable to the Administration to suffer delay on account of overloaded cables.

The question of the personnel of the American Peace Commission still exercises the Senate, and this subject may find its way into the debate to-morrow. Democratic Senators are openly expressing the hope that the President will designate members of the Senate for the peace delegation, and pointing to the precedent established by President McKinley in designating three Senators, two Republicans and one Democrat, as members of the commission which drafted the treaty of peace with Spain.

Congress To Be Insistent

There is little expectation in Congressional circles, however, that the President will gratify the Senate's wishes. The freely expressed attitude of those who are close to the White House has been one of tolerance toward Congress, it is said, which is viewed

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Pershing's Men With Petain's Liberate 8,000 Held Prisoner

Allied Forces in Alsace Press On to Within Fifteen Miles of Strasbourg

Wild Acclaim for Advancing Troops

U. S. Army Moves Forward With Artillery, Ready for Any Eventuality

PARIS, Nov. 20.—French troops to-day reached the left bank of the Rhine, occupying the villages of Hunningen and Neuf Brisach, Alsace, amid joyful acclamation of the populace, according to the report from the War Office to-night.

American troops, operating with Petain's men in the centre of the advancing line, pushed forward into Luxembourg and Germany. On the left of their front the French passed the important village of Givet, and in German Lorraine advanced troops have reached Saarbrücken. In Alsace the Allied forces are within fifteen miles of Strasbourg.

8,000 Prisoners Found

The announcement reads:
"Our troops to-day, moving on their left beyond Givet, pushed their advanced posts on the line of Wancennes, Fromettes and Massoude. Eight thousand Allied prisoners were concentrated at Givet, and important war material was found there, including batteries, tanks and machine guns."

"Further east we occupied the towns of Neufchateau and Etalle, where our entry was greeted with great manifestation of sympathy."
"The line reached by the heads of the columns to-day is marked by Verlain, Longier, L'Eglise and Haby La Vieille."

"In Lorraine we have pushed forward detachments to St. Avold, Kochern, Forbach and Sarrebruck (Saarbrücken)."
"In Alsace our troops have reached Obernai, southwest of Strasbourg."

"On the left bank of the Rhine we have occupied Neuf Brisach and Huningen (Hunningen). Everywhere there were joyful manifestations evidencing the attachment of the populations to France."

Germans Abandon Thousands of Rifles In Their Retirement

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The American troops shoved their line across the German frontier to-day.

The frontier was crossed at points opposite Briey and Audun le Roman, and at points between these two places. Swinging northward from Metz, the American first division crossed into Luxembourg just before noon, entering Esch, a mining town of 20,000 inhabitants. The civilians expected the Americans Thursday, but when the vanguard appeared the news spread quickly. The whistles at the mines were blown, bells were rung, children were excused from school, stores were closed and the afternoon was proclaimed a holiday.

City Awaited Americans

To the First Division fell the honor of crossing the Lorraine line, the advance guard entering Aumetz soon after 9 o'clock. For three days the civilians of Aumetz had been looking for the Americans, expecting them every minute. There had been no school all week, and the children had been drilled in singing and flag-waving to receive the advancing army.

Two hundred pupils, attired in fancy dress, that of the girls being of the colors of France and the boys carrying the red and yellow colors of Lorraine. A homemade American flag and the tricolor bunting of France met the troops at the archway over the road entering the town from Audun le Roman. By the time the marching

